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be overestimated. Through her connection with the leading families of the Austrian nobility she was able to wield unusual personal influence, for which her natural charm of manner, her cultivation, and rare talents fitted her in a remarkable degree. One of the traits that most impressed one was her essential womanliness. Though engaged in public work, she never lost the feminine charm, modesty, and graciousness that were hers by inherent right. She was not an eloquent public speaker, but she had a message to deliver, and she never failed to win and hold her audiences by the earnestness and conviction with which she spoke. She had a winsome personality, a nobility of face and figure, and a dignity of mien that attracted and held those with whom she came in contact. What she was influenced people quite as much as what she said. She was always enthusiastic, and the ardor of her zeal in the cause she had espoused never waned, but rather increased with the years. She was optimistic, radiant, confident, yet she never underrated the difficulties that were in the way. She knew that the end would not be won in a day, nor yet in a lifetime, so she patiently sowed the seed which she knew would one day bring forth a harvest. "The cause includes the mightiest task of onward-marching society—in a word, it is 'the one important thing'"—are the words with which she closes her memoirs. The cause waits for other earnest and consecrated leaders to take the place she has left vacant. Her work has not ended; it has only begun.

Vienna Peace Congress Postponed.

Word was received on July 29 that the Twenty-first Universal Peace Congress, which was to have met in Vienna, September 15-19, has been postponed on account of the war. The program of the Congress had been elaborately prepared, and the people of Vienna had spared no pains to make the meeting a success. One evening was to have been devoted to a memorial service in honor of the late Baroness von Suttner. It is estimated that the canceling of the Congress has meant a money loss of at least \$20,000 to the peace societies of the world. Many delegates from this country were already in Europe or on the way, and are expected, because of the disturbed condition of the country, to return home as soon as arrangements can be made to secure passage. Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, the General Secretary, and Mr. Arthur Deerin Call, the Executive Director of the American Peace Society, were appointed the Society's official representatives to the Congress. Dr. Trueblood was unable, because of ill health, to attempt to make the journey. Mr. Call expected to sail from Boston, August 20, on the "Canopic" for Naples, and still hoped that he might be able to visit some of the peace workers in Italy, France, and elsewhere, if conditions of travel would permit.

There will be no issue of THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE in September,

Editorial Notes.

Bryan Peace Treaties to Senate.

There were twenty-one peace treaties sent to the Senate for ratification on July 24, the last three having been signed by Secretary Bryan only that morning with Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. The countries with which the treaties have been signed are: Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Honduras, Nicaragua, the Netherlands, Bolivia, Portugal, Persia, Denmark, Switzerland, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Italy, Norway, Peru, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. The treaty with Uruguay was signed on July 20. The text of treaties with France and Great Britain has also been agreed upon, and these will be signed very soon. China has also expressed her readiness to sign a similar treaty, and copies of the French and British treaties have been sent to Peking for consideration.

On July 15 the Secretary of State appeared in person before the Foreign Relations Committee and outlined the general plan of the treaties. He stated that the chief points in all the treaties were the same, though the language was not uniform, and details differed. The leading stipulations of the treaties are well known to readers of the ADVOCATE, and need not be repeated. After the President had sent the treaties to the Senate on the afternoon of July 24, they were immediately referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. The President had previously expressed his desire that they be ratified before the adjournment of Congress. It seems unlikely, however, that action will be taken during the present session.

Third Hague Conference Delayed.

The Dutch government on July 2 invited the nations which took part in the Second Hague Conference to choose delegates to serve on a committee to arrange the program for the Third Conference. The meeting of this committee is called for June, 1915. This means that the American attempt to secure the early convening of the conference has failed. It will be remembered that this Government early in the year made a proposal, through the Dutch government, that the ministers of the nations represented at The Hague should be constituted a program committee in order to prepare for the meeting of the conference in 1915, as originally intended. This idea was not accepted, however. It therefore appears that 1917 will be the earliest date at which the conference can be convened, as two years will be required for a thorough preparation of the program. Insufficient preparation, it is claimed, kept the first two conferences from accomplishing as much as they might otherwise have done. Special preparatory commissions have been meeting in various countries. The French